The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. X. SATURDAY, September 24, 1796. No. 525.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has just compleated his new Machine boat, and on making a full experiment finds that the boat with six horses on board turning the watter works, will penetrate five miles per hour, against a current four miles per hour, and carry forty five tons burthin, and will go down stream in such current at the rate of nine miles per hour, and carry fifty five tons burthin. Said boat is now ready to take in loading or passengers for Limestone, Cincinnati; or any other place not going further than Cincinnati & to return to this place immediately. Any person having loading to a considerable amount at any place on the navigable waters of the Monongahela or Ohio by applying to the subscriber may depend on having it carried to any of the aforementioned places with care and on moderate terms.

DANIEL HEALER.

Port Perry September 16, 1796

Formly known by the mouth of Turtle Creek.

LANG, (of Brownsville)

RESPECFULLY informs the public, that with a view to the extension of commerce by AUCTIONEERING or VENDUE BUSINESS, conducted on principles similar to Vendues in more capital places of trade, he hath given bond and security to the Office of Inspection for the Fourth Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, according to law, which prohibits commercial vendues or auctioneering without such pre-requisite; and having obtained licence, he offers his services in that way to all the inhabitants of the country in the neighbourhood of the river Monongahela, and within the said survey. He hopes from his experience in trade, legally to conduct the various branches of this business with order, punctuality, and dispatch, and will endeavour to give satisfaction to all who may please to deal with him. Public sales will be made by him within said bounds at any place or places where imperious circumstances may require. Sellers of property at his sales may prescribe the terms of sale by instructions, limiting prices below which their property shall not be sold, and directing whether for cash or credit, and what kind of security and evidences thereof shall be taken where credits are given; to all which instructions the strictest attention will be paid, and reasonable compensation accepted, proportion to the manner in which the business may be done.

He likewise buys and sells on Commission at private sale, all kind of property required, and has Lands of his own in Monongahela county, Virginia, for sale to settlers.

Brownsville, August 16, 1796.

N. B. Inventories of Cattle, Invoices of Goods, and proposals for public sales of real property, together with written conditions of such public sales instructing the auctioneer whether to sell for cash or credit, what time of credit is allowed, and what security and evidence of such credit shall be taken, will be received at D. Hamilton's, Esq. Cross roads by Capt. ARTHUR GALBRAITH—at Union Town by JAMES GREGG, merchant—at Frederick Town by ISAAC JENKINSON, Esq. in Bethel township, Allegheny county, by WILLIAM MCLURE, Esq. and at his auction office in Brownsville. In consequence of which the auctioneer will advertise a fixed day and sell. Arrangements similar will be made at other places as business may require. He will advertise property entered in this manner at his own expence; is provided with blanks of every necessary kind for the more speedy transacting business—Conveyancing will necessarily be attended to according to its importance.—All who wish to sell at his sales are requested to let him advertise to prevent disappointment in his attendance, because otherwise more than one property may be advertised for sale on the same day. He earnestly wishes to accommodate the interest and convenience of his employers, and at the same time notifies all such inclined to be cryers at vendues to be aware of consequences in the law for undoubtedly the revenue officers must and will do their duty.

Attendance will be given at Union Town, Fayette county; at Gallatin, Greene county, and at Washington on such business during

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WEEGE BOTTOM,

And the following valuable LOTS of LAND, for Sale in the Seven Ranges of Townships adjoining the River Ohio.

Lots. No.	Town ship.	Range No.	Description of the several Lots.
1	6	3	LUXURIOUSLY rich soil lying on M'Mahon's river answerable to the production of any kind of Grain. The Rivulet has sufficient water for mills one and three quarter miles from the Ohio.
2	6	3	Of a luxuriant rich soil variegated with gentle inequalities 2 miles from the river Ohio.
2	8	3	Half of this Lot is of a rich soil; remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber oak, ash, hickory, sugar, maple, poplar, elm, beach, button, and white wood.
4	6	3	Of a luxuriantly rich soil, variegated with gentle inequalities, one and three-quarter miles from the Ohio, on a branch of Wheeling rivulet.
5	6	3	Exuberantly rich soil answerable to cultivation.
12	9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber oak, ash, hickory sugar, white walnut and poplar, three-quarters of a mile from Ohio.
9	7	2	An interior lot of good soil answerable to the production of any kind of produce; timber black and white walnut, sugar tree, ash, oak, hickory, two and a quarter miles from the river Ohio.
14	7	2	An interior lot of good soil, two and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
14	2	3	The greatest part of this lot is bottom land of excellent quality adjoining the river Ohio, containing 260 acres.
15	7	2	An interior lot of good soil, answerable to the production of any kind of produce, three miles from the river Ohio.
18	9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, white walnut and poplar, one and an half miles from the river Ohio.
26	7	2	An interior lot of rich soil somewhat uneven but not so much so as to render it untilable—three and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
24	8	3	Of a thin soil answerable to the production of wheat; timber, oak, hickory, beach.
25	7	2	This lot is of a good soil, rich, favourable to tillage; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, chesnut, poplar, beach and white wood.
28	1	4	Exuberantly rich soil adjoining the river.
30	7	2	The greatest part of this lot is land luxuriantly rich and favourable to tillage; timber, button and white wood, sugar maple, ash and hickory, oak, poplar, beach.
35	7	2	Half of this lot is of rich soil, remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber same as lot above this, No. 30.
36	7	2	Half of this land exceedingly rich, the other is rich good land favourable to tillage; timber, sugar maple, ash, hickory, oak, poplar, and button wood.
9	7	4	No resurvey has been made of these lots but they were when purchased recommended by the surveyors as very rich & valuable lots
4	5	4	
31	8	3	
14	7	4	
28	7	4	
30	1	2	
21	7	4	
22	7	4	
			Each of the above lots (except lot No. 14 in the second township of the third range) contains 640 acres.
	2	1	A fractional part of a township containing, exclusive of the lots reserved to Congress, about three thousand eight hundred acres—it joins the river, has more than a third rich interval land, and the residue rich upland, fit for cultivation.

The WEEGE BOTTOM contains upwards of four thousand acres, the greatest proportion of which is the richest bottom land, it is nine miles below Whelen and three miles above Grave creek. The Weege rivulet which runs through it has many fine situations for mills, and in the opinion of the best judges, it is one of the best situations for establishing a Town, on the river Ohio.

The terms of sale are, one half of the purchase money paid down, and the residue in twelve months from the date of the purchase; and in case of approved notes with satisfactory endorsers being given for the second payment, a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaser; where the second payment is not made, satisfactory security will be given for the delivery of a good and sufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchase, and if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made on a moiety of the purchase money.

New-York, 21st July, 1796. WILLIAM HILL.

☞ As the arrangements which were originally concerted for the sale of the different Lots in the WEEGE BOTTOM that are advertised in the Pittsburgh Gazette, are changed; the subscriber who is now appointed attorney in fact for William Hill, takes this method of giving as early notice as possible, that, he is arrived at Whelen, but is under the necessity of going to Muskingum prior to the making of any sales. He assures the people of this country, who wish to become purchasers that said lots or any part, are not to be sold at New York, as heretofore advertised—and that immediately upon his return from Muskingum, he will advertise the time and place when, and where, those who wish to become adventurers in this rich body of land, may have an opportunity of purchasing such part or parts as they may conceive most conducive to their interest.

August 30, 1796. DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on Peters creek, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 4th of April last, a dark bay or rather brown Filley, two years old this spring, a natural trotter, a star in her forehead, and a small white spot on one of her hind feet just below the pasture joint. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will delive said Filly to the subscriber.

SAMUEL FOSTER.

August 12, 1796.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails'

a few Kegs just received and for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1796.

WANTED,

A sober, careful person as a *POST RIDER. Apply to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Sept. 2, 1796.*

Blank Executions for Magistrates, for sale at this Office.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, July 13.

Victory of the French on the Rhine.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, July 6, the following message was delivered.

The Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

Citizens Legislators,

"Victory is as faithful, to the armies of the Republic in Germany, as she has been in Italy. We have to announce to you a battle gained at Renchen.

"The army of the Rhine and Moselle, after its brilliant passage of the Rhine, had successfully engaged in several combats,—which were the prelude to the most important operations. A general battle took place on the 10th at Renchen. The Republican troops alternately employed, in imitation of the skilful chiefs who commanded them, that national boldness which overthrows every thing that opposes its impetuosity; and that unshaken courage which resists every effort.

The enemy left in the power of the French ten pieces of cannon, twelve hundred prisoners, six hundred horses, and a field of battle covered with dead bodies. Their loss is enormous. Such is the expression of Moreau, the commander in chief.

"The army of the Sambre and Meuse did not remain a passive spectator of the victorious march of the Rhine and Moselle. The division which had fallen back behind the Rhine, forcibly repassed that river at Cologne, between Coblentz and Andernach. A corps of the enemy which defended the right bank, was compelled to fly with precipitation.

"The assembly immediately decreed.

The Council of Five Hundred, considering that every victory obtained by our brave armies, gives the republic an opinion to the conclusion of an honourable and solid peace; and to all the people in Europe, a pledge of the speedy cessation of a destructive scourge of war, declares, that the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the Sambre and Meuse; continue to deserve well of their country; and that the present resolution shall be printed, and carried by a state messenger to the council of Elders.

An article from Boun, of June 24, states that the news is confirmed, of the French having taken the lines before Mentz. This intelligence, however, merits further confirmation, before it can be implicitly credited.

Private letters from the Imperial army state, that the Prince of Wirtemberg has been summoned to Vienna to give an account of the "Ball at which General Lefebre made him pay the piper."

From Italy, the mail brings little intelligence of importance, it confirms the news of an armistice having been concluded between the French Republic and the King of Naples.

Some malcontents at Rome have planted the tree of Liberty there. The ringleaders have been apprehended.

Eighteen waggons laden with gold & silver plate, which the French had taken in Lombardy, arrived in Genoa, where they were depositted with the banker Balbi, treasurer to the French.

Capture of Columbo with immense treasures.

Letters from Madrass dated the 22d of February, received over land at the India house, confirm the intelligence we gave a few days ago of the capture of Columbo, which with all other dependencies belonging to the Dutch on the island of Ceylon, surrendered on the 15th of February to his majesty's forces under the command of general Stuart. The property found there is immense; but three Dutch East Indiamen, richly laden, and all other public property, will be shared by the captors.

May 18.

The tenure by which the French hold their present conquests in Italy cannot be regarded but as extremely precarious.

In 1525, Francis I, King of France, after having overrun many states of Italy by his arms, laid siege to Pavia, at that time a place of great strength. The garrison was reduced to extremities; their ammunition and provisions began to fail; the Germans of whom it was composed, threatened to deliver the town to the enemy. At this juncture, 12,000 Germans, under the Constable, Charles, Duke of

Bourbon, at that time in rebellion against Francis, advanced to the relief of the place attacked the French in the trenches, and completely routed the whole army. Tho' wounded in several places, and thrown from his horse which was killed under him, Francis defended himself on foot with an heroic courage. His efforts were of no avail. Ten thousand men fell on this day, the most fatal France had seen. Among these were many noblemen of the highest distinction, who chose rather to perish than to turn their backs with dishonour. Not a few prisoners were taken. A small body of the rear-guard of the army escaped; the garrison of Milan immediately fled without being pursued, and in two weeks after the battle not a Frenchman remained in Italy.

June 24.

Botany Bay.

Extract of a letter from an officer to his friend in Scotland.

"*Port Jackson, March* 18, 1796.

We are every day discovering new tracts of excellent soil, and our new settlement on the river Hawkesbury is equal, if not superior, to the soil and produce of Norfolk island. Wheat & Indian corn thrives remarkable well, and good timber on the banks of the river. A vessel from Bengal has been 100 miles up, and loaded with a very remarkable cargo of cedar for India. This settlement, and the flourishing of the country, we owe to major Grose, from the encouragement and assistance he has given to all descriptions of settlers. He left this place on the 17th of December last, in the Dædalus.

"I have nearly two hundred acres of land, with a tolerable stock, viz. three horses, two cows, near one hundred goats, &c. and the climate agrees with me so well, that I have no thoughts of returning for some years.—Many of our farmers having taken to the cultivation of the grapes, & some wine has been made this season. From the great increase, there is little doubt of our having plenty of that article, and also brandy in two years.

"A vessel from New Zealand, that has been cutting masts at the Thames for a ship we expect from Bombay with cattle, came in here three days ago, and last from Norfolk Island.

"The small vessel that takes charge of the dispatches came in here about three months ago, with a cargo from Bengal, which the officers of the colony purchased."

June 27.

ANTIQUITIES.

Letters from Florence mention a very great discovery in a place where it was least expected. Near the town Piperno, formerly called Pivernum, some artists made a search, and found some inscriptions and some fine pieces of sculpture.

The first is a statue of a man sitting, twice as large as life. It is the statue of Tiberius Cæsar, sculptured as Jupiter; It is of great value, in much as it is antique, & because the statues which we have of Tiberius are imperfect. It is of that species of very fine marble which is called Copollo Statuarie.

The remains of a statue of Claudius, the head and breast in perfect preservation; a naked statue of one of the Cæsars, and a woman, without heads.

Several fine heads, particularly one of Aurelius; a head of Jupiter; of the younger Faustina; of a woman, supposed to be Octavia, the wife of Nero—were also discovered.

All these statues, and several inscriptions, prove, that the place where they were found was the Forum of the ancient Pivernum, where the statues of the Cæsars had been erected. New discoveries are expected to be made in the same place.

From a London Paper.

Mr. BLAYNEY.

MR. BLAYNEY, who died last week in Wales, was very properly stiled. The Father of Montogomeryshire. By his unremitting exertions and most liberal assistance he has given a new face to the surrounding Country.—His tenantry will have great cause to lament his death; he has not raised the rent of his farms for more than forty years. The great Road, the Canal, the Church, will be lasting monuments of his perseverance and public spirit. He, in many respects, realised the character, and followed the advice, given by Pope, in his last lines of his Epistle to Lord Burlington, whom he recommended to——

"Bid Harbours open, Public Ways extend;
Bid Temples, worthier of the God ascend;
Back to his bounds their suspect Sea command,
And roll abendient Rivers thro' the land.
These Honours Peace to happy Britain brings;
These are Impartial Works, and worthy Kings.

July 6.

Letter from an Officer on board the Resolution, of 74 guns, commanded by Admiral Murray, dated Bermuda, May 3.

In our last cruize we met with a very strange occurrence. I boarded a vessel in which I found a Frenchman in rags, but who had the air of a gentleman. The vessel was from an Enemy's port, and I suspected this man; I had hardly time to turn the subject in my mind when he addressed me in the following manner:

"I am, sir the Count de Rouverie, eldest son to the Marquis de Touverie, who was oblidged to fly to America. I was appointed by the British governorment Col of a regiment of horse in the Island of St. Domingo; and being charged with dispatches of consequence to the Commander of Martinico, the vessel in which I was taken and carried into the French Island of St. Martin.

Among my papers were found some with the signature of Rouverie. Upon this presumption I was ordered to prepare for the guillotine. Being able to speak English very well I persisted in being an American, and that those papers belonged to a gentleman who had been dead some time. All this was in vain. I was ordered for execution, and the dreadful instrument of death was hanging over me, when this humane man [pointing to the Captain of the ship] saved me from instant destruction, by stepping forward and swearing that he knew my birth and parentage, and accusing them of being about to take the life of an American."

"We supplied the Count with every thing he wanted, and departed.

PARIS, July 1.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.

Head Quarters at Kehl, the 9th & 7th messidor, [24 and 25 of June.]

The General in Chief to the Executive directory.

I received your Courier of the 2d Messidor [20th June] directing me to pass the Rhine. This morning, at 9 o'clock, we made ourselves masters of the entrenchments of Kihl. Our troops have occupied the right bank of the river ever since three in the morning. We could only effect the passage opposite Khel; the astonishing overflowing of the Rhine for two days laid so inundated the isles where the troops were to land at Gamsheim, that it was impossible to land on firm ground.

The incredible obstacles that were to be overcome might have occasioned doubts of the success of such an enterprize, attempted by any other troops than French. The bravery of the soldiers, the calm courage of the officers who directed the attacks, surmounted every difficulty. In no part, as I have already informed you, could we make a first debarkation on terra firma.

After having landed on the Isle, with which the Rhine abounds, it was necessary to drive the enemy from them, to attempt other passages, and to establish ourselves in them;—this circumstance rendered a surprise impossible, and naturally afforded time for reinforcement to arrive. The rapidity and good conduct, however, of all the attacks, deprived the enemy of these advantages.

All the entrenchments of the Isle were carried at the point of the bayonet without any firing; the enemy had only time to make a discharge of grape shot, from each of their pieces of cannon that defended the Isles; and those that might have saved themselves were pursued with so much vigor that they had not time to destroy the little bridges that served them as points of communication. We got possession of them all.

The attack of the entrenchments of Kehl offered much greater obstacles. We could only make it with our infantry. It was necessary to open on the enemy in a very considerable plain defended by their cavalry. We could not oppose our own cavalry to theirs, for it was impossible to embark them; the artillery that followed the first embarkation was equally useless for it could not be conveyed over the isles; but the intrepidity of our troops supplied the want of means. We made use of the artillery that we took, and it was sufficient to take artillerymen with us, who were soon in Condition to act upon the enemy.

The 2900 men we embarked ware not sufficient to resist the reiterated attacks of the enemy, whose camp of Wilstetta put them in a condition to make them, and the very vigorous fire from all the entrenchments which it was necessary to carry; the flying bridge, which on ordinary occasions might have acted in a very short period of time, could not be got ready in less than five or six hours; the excessive rapidity of the Rhine rendering the anchorage and manoeuvring so difficult, that we ran the risk, for want of prompt and speedy success, of losing the fruit of our enterprize.

It was necessary for an instant to deprive those who had passed of all the means of retreat in order to save them. I gave orders for the return of all boats that had carried the first division of troops, in order to send the necessary succour; this manoeuvre was made with sufficient speed, and we are enabled to begin with success the attack of Khel.

The first redoubt on the plain was defended by 5 mortars and 5000 men. The attack and carrying of it was completed at the same instant. The artillery we took afforded us the means of answering that of the enemy with advantage, and of making the attack of the other entrenchments, which were successively carried with equal courage. At nine in the morning, the enemy were entirely driven from Kehl, and our troops pursued the enemy in the road of Offenburgh, and took from them three pieces of cannon, and many prisoners.

Our artillery of the Isle of the Rhine seconded, by a well directed fire, the attack of the work which were within their reach. The loss of the enemy in this affair was very considerable in killed and wounded.—We took between 7 and 8000 men, 2000 muskets, and 15 or 16 pieces of cannon.

The attack of Gamsheim had not the hoped for success; the isles on which the troops ought to have landed, were covered with water from the swell of the two preceding days' this obstacle, however, did not stop us; the debarcation was made in open day, under the enemy's fire, and the troops engaged up to their middle in water, during which they attempted to land; the rapidity of the current which seperated, them did not permit them to recover their boats; they repassed to the left bank in the best order. The soldiers shed tears of rage to see their courage arested by obstacles, which it was impossible for them to overcome.

The attack was commanded by the general of division Beaulieu, he having under his orders the general of brigade, St. Luzane, the adjutant generals Bellevane, Lachasseur, and the chief of the battalion of engineers, Hoitevin. The troops destined for this service immediately returned to the attack of Kehl, to support those which had passed—the passage of Kehl, was commanded by the general of division Eerniot; the different attacks were directed by the adjutants Gen. Montrichard, Abbatuici, Dacaen, and the chief of the brigade of engineers, Boisgerard; the reserve by the general of brigade Tholme The General Desaix commanding the center of the army, took that of two divisions as soon as they had passed. The distinguished conduct of all these brave officers merit the highest eulogiums. I must not forget to give you the most advantageous account of the talents and activity of the general of brigade Regnier, chief of the eteat major of the army; the immense business of his office did not prevent him from taking the most active part in all these affairs, and rendering the most signal services.

I had charged the adjutants general Abbatnici, Bellevane, Dacaen, Montrichard, and the chief of the brigade of engineers, Coffegerard, and Dedon, the chief of the battalion of pontonneers, with a survey of the Rhine, the preparation for a passage, and with all the details which an operation of such importance demands. Nothing could equal the intelligence with which these preparations were made, but the intrepidity and talents which were displayed in the execution.

The troops which have passed to Kehl, are the 2d battalion of the 3d half brigade, and the 1st of the 10th light infantry with the 3rst, 89th, and 55th infantry of the line. The chief of battalion Beodelievre, commanding the second battalion of the 3d half brigade of light infantry, particularly distinguished himself in the attack of the redoubts; the wounds which he received did not prevent his continuing at his post—he is known for one of the bravest officers of the Army. The address, the bravery, and the zeal of the battalion of pontonniers did not a little contribute to our success;—they worked without intermission for sixty hours.

The general Lajolas, although not on the service, requested of me at the moment of attack, that he might lead, as he perfectly knew the localities of the place; this knowledge was highly useful, and his example did not a little animate the courage of our troops—I will impart to you other traits of courage which have marked this day. One of the most remarkable in the manner in which the first redoubt on the plain was carried; the soldiers, after having leaped into the ditch before the escalade, threw a shower of stones upon the defenders, who threw down their arms, when the saw the French upon the parapet, and forced the gorge.

If the enemy had known of this enterprize, it would have been almost impossible—It is fortunate that they were the dupes of all the false attacks and movements which we made to conceal it from them: they were equally ignorant in the town of Strasburg; they knew nothing of the preparations till the moment that they could no longer be concealed from them; that was the passage of the boats upo the branch Mabile; on the 5th Mid ay, I made the gates be shut, that the enemy might not obtain further intelligence.

In the midst of the eulogies which I have bestowed upon all those who have concurred in this operation, I regret that I have to complain of the watermen of Strasburg, whose bad disposition has been carried to its hight; those of whom

VENICE, June

On the 30th ult. added to the eighteen fought between the Austrians from the 5th of TE attacked the Austrian Lake Di Garda and Man them to retreat precipi The French advanced guard 1st inst. on the mountains of Tyrol. A detached corps was at the same time in possession of the strong pass of Sale. The 20,000 Republicans who marched thro' the Valteline seem to direct their march towards Anterior Austri, if they affect this, which is certainly not impossible, Beaulieu's army will be cut off in Tyrol & the Austrian forces on the Rhine would be turned. The French army of Italy receives daily reinforcements which pass through the Genoese territory.

The King of Naples, in order to increase the attachment of his subjects has abolished several taxes and lowered the price of grain and other necessaries of life. Almost all the government of Italy seem now eager to reform abuses and remove every thing that could give just cause of complaint to the subjects.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

We are yet in the dark respecting the late naval engagement off the Chesapeak. The report of the day is;—That the British frigate Thetis [one of the vessels said to have been in the action] is arrived at Sandy Hook; that an English squadron under the command of admiral Murray, (consisting of two ships of the line, 3 frigates, and two smaller vessels) had fallen in with a squadron of three French frigates, commanded by admiral Barre; that after firing 10 or 12 broadsides, one of the French frigates was taken, and sent to Halifax; that the remaining two, one of which was the admiral's vessel, were sheering off with all the expedition they could make; and that the English frigate, and a 74 were in pursuit, and gaining ground when the Thetis quitted the squadron.

The Thetis and Thisbe, both frigates, part of admiral Murray's squadron, arrived at the Hook on Monday evening. A letter from Capt. Hardy of the Thisbe to Capt. Stanhope of the Halifax Packet says, that the squadron after a long chase came up with a French frigate of 32 guns, which after a few The chase was then continued after the other two vessels, one of which mounted 18, the other 18 guns. And when the Thetis and Thisbe left the squadron was on the 29th ult. at five admiral's ship and the Topaz within three quarters of a French frigates.

It is said by some, that struck was not a French guns, but a store ship armed

PHILADELPHIA, Sep

A gentleman who left Friday, informs, that the arrived there gave information ing with three ships of war of Virginia, and soon after an engagement ensued, and hour and 40 minutes clearing off, there appeared This happened on Sunday from which, and other pears evident that a fight taken place on our coast wait for further intelligence the consequences.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24.

Married on Friday the 16th inst. Mr. Thomas Sykes of this place, to Miss Hannah Pearl, daughter of Wm. Pearl Esq. deceased.

(Continued from our last)

HAVING thus proved, that the right of the actual settler originally prevented from making an actual settlement, prior to the entry of any warrant, is supported upon the most clear and positive expressions of the law. I shall take up the case of several settlers, who have made improvements, and did attempt to settle upon the lands before they were surveyed upon warrants. But since the entry made of the same warrants.

The law 3d of April 1792, having admitted two concurrent means, to contract for the land which it offered for sale it became of course necessary, to prevent any collision from taking place between these two means, while they were put in activity; therefore it was required by the 3d section that the application made at the land office by any person for warrant; should contain a particular description of the land applying for; and that a warrant should be granted for any quantity of land, within the said limits, not exceeding &c. how far this description must be particular and specific is a question that hath already offered a full scope to boundless arguments. It cannot be denyed, but what the word particular description, convey the idea of a specific true resemblance to the object described, such as will be sufficient to enable any man acquainted with the country, to distinguish the land vacant from the land occupyed, which specific true resemblance, must be considered as the true criterion, the real standard of the particular description, which the law requires; and whenever this description is so inaccurate as to not be sufficient to enable any woodsman tolerably acquainted with the country to find the land, which the warrant calls for; then no settler, either before or after the entry made of such vague warrant, can be disturbed by any claim in pursuance of the same; or if it could be otherwise: than the actual settlers who hath searched the surveyors book; (the only guide the law gives him) who hath taken all the security and cautions, prudence and the law affords, would be surveyed by the same law, while in a legal right; which is repugnant.

It is asserted, that many warrants that some speculators did call special, were first entered in one surveyors book; then taken again and given to another and so tossed about from surveyor to surveyor, until all the best some of these surveyors did find room in their districts for such warrants, perhaps hundred miles far from the place it was first intended to be laid upon. This may give a pretty just idea of the real weight of the prima facie evidence of the specialty of a warrant arising from the return of some surveys. This prima facie evidence spoken of in the question contained in the pamphlet of the several companies is not to be admitted why a better one can be obtained, the comparison between the description contained in the warrant and the particular situation of the land surveyed in pursuance of, ought to be made, and if there is a particular resemblance in it then there is a sufficient evidence of speciality in the warrant. The various questions put to the counsellors contained in the pamphlet before alluded to, are advisedly calculated to afford to them the opportunity of stating, in their answers the matter in issue.

The last point that remains to be investigated upon, is whether the land since granted to new purchasers, but remaining vacant for more than two years from the date of the same, did revert to the Commonwealth and of course could be taken up by making an actual settlement thereon.

By the 9th section of the law in question, every grantee by warrant, is bound to make or cause to be made within the space of two years next after the date of the warrant, an actual settlement upon the land granted, clear, fence build &c. reside thereon, for the space of five years. By a proviso in the same section if such grantee by warrant, shall by the enemies of the United States, be prevented from making such actual settlement or be driven therefrom, and shall persist in his endeavours to make such actual settlement as aforesaid; then in either case he and his heirs, shall be intitled to have and to hold the said lands, in the same manner, as if the actual settlement had been made and continued.

Admitting that the grantees by warrant have been within the cate of the proviso; that they have been prevented by the enemies of the U. States, from making an actual settlement, within two years from the date of their warrant; that they have persisted in their indeavours to make the actual settlement; still it remains to know how long indeavours were sufficient, and when something more was wanted.

The settling of the unappropriated lands of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the affording the means to poor citizens of preserving some equality and republican independence with their fellow citizens by obtaining a free hold on easy terms; appears evidently to have been the leading principles of the law 3d of April 1792. The legislature knew that the speculators were the greatest hindrance to the making of a settlement. Hence the law provided the best possible, to keep them off; hence the land was to be divided in such a tracts as would not exceed four hundred acres; hence the special warrant, the settlement, improvement, residence for five years, were the obligations imposed upon the grantees by warrant. But at the time the law was passed the Indians were more hostile than ever, and the law provided for that case; it declared that if any settler, or grantee by warrant should be prevented from making an actual settlement and improvement he would be, intitled to hold the land, as if the actual settlement had been made and continued, provided he would persist in his indeavours to make such actual settlements; this is properly an exception to the general case, & it must remain within its narrow bounds according to the maxime exceptio non extenditur.

The law finding the warrantee prevented from making an actual settlement, creates a fictious one in his favour; this fiction is to last as long as its cause will last; the enemies of the United States preventing did render it necessary; the enemies of the U. S. ceasing to prevent, did render it useless; it has not annulled the general obligation of making an actual settlement, imposed by the law; it hath only replaced it, for as long a time as the hindrance caused by the enemies of the United States did exist. The intention of the law and its expression seem to concurre in preserving by that fiction to the warrantee prevented from settling as much advantage as if he never had been prevented but no more. Considering then the fiction absolutly vanished with its cause, the indeavours of making a settlement which was one of its accessaries, cannot exist any longer the general case of the law takes place again and as in that case the law imposes upon the warrantee the obligation of making a settlement without making mention of endeavours thus the settlement must be made as soon and as the law requires, and nothing but an actual settlement, can satisfy the law. The law hath required that the warrantees prevented should persist during danger, in their endeavours to make an actual settlement; that they might be the better ready when danger would cease to make a quick actual settlement and shut as soon as possible the old path of the Indian warriors. It must be confessed that it is most impossible for companies of moneyed men, incumbered with thousands of tracts of land, to watch the opportunity of settling in the wilderness during danger, and effect a separate settlement for each tract, as soon as the danger is ended and with that celerity the law requires: but all these difficulties prove more and more that this law was not made for speculators.

It is elementary maxim of reason and of law, that a fiction cannot operate more than the reality, that it is an ens rationis, a monster destitute of the means of procreating, or begetting; why then the warrantee or their counsellors do strive so much in finding at this moment some power in a thing that did vanish more than one year ago; why do they talk of persisting in their endeavours of making a settlement, when their settlements ought to be already made; but they might say that it is much more easy for them to persist in their endeavours of making a settlement than to make it effectually; and by offering their land for sale now and then as they say it is persisting in their endeavours they may persist so far 20 years to come. By which means the great object of the law will be defected.

It is well known that the real endeavours which the population company, the holland company, &c. &c. &c. are persisting in, are to scare the poor actual settlers, by publishing what they call the opinion of eight eastern lawyers in their favour, of which number perhaps seven are partners in their speculations, also by making a formidable appearance of union in their pamphlet, which with the opinion of the lawyers has been printed at their expense as they say themselves no doubt but what they persiste in their endeavous also to sell as dear as they can the land the poor frighted settlers let escape from their hand. No doubt but what they are endeavouring by the extensive sale of all the land the can grasp at to secure into their hands all the money that is or will be in circulation for 10 years to come in Pennsylvania west of the Alleghany mountains.

If a fiction cannot operate more than the reality the warrantees that have neglected to make a settlement after the danger had ceased have incurred the forfeiture. For supposing; that, instead of a fictitious settlement, during two years, the warrantees had made an actual settlement during the same space of two years, supposing also that after the two years of actual settlement they would cease to reside, or cause to reside, certainly endeavours could not replace it, & for want of continuing to reside during the whole time of five years, the forfeiture would be incurred, and as the law provides "it shall and may be lawful to and for this Commonwealth to issue new warrants to other actual settlers for the said lands." if it is so, with two years of an actual settlement, when continued no longer, it is a fortiori the same with two years of fictitious settlement, when it is at an end, and no actual settlement did take place after.

As soon as the cessation of hostilities between the Indians and the U. States was proclaimed, some time in the spring 1795, the danger was removed and, of course the cause that had created the fictitious settlement was vanished, & then a real settlement was wanted; the general peace was published in July following, and of course the real settlement was more & more wanted; the spies and militia on the frontiers were dismissed, & all bore the aspect of the most profund peace, still no settlement was made; the land remained unsettled during all the fall and winter following; at last several persons fully persuaded, that the warrantees had incurred the forfeiture, went over North, & West of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, & made there the first new settlements. Towards the latter end of March new settlers came in from all directions; and all the vacant lands were covered with actual settlers in less than one month. If this rapid settlement was disagreeable to the land speculators, it is extremely pleasing to the inhabitants in general of the western counties of Pennsylvania; it answered the great purpose of the law; it gave an opportunity to the poor to retrieve his independence and exert his industry; it afforded a lasting relief & security; to the former frontier; so long harrassed and afflicted by murder and spoliations, it gave a chek to speculation, and all the industrious and independent farmers, or other persons uninterested in the speculation, considered this event as the happiest one that ever could befall our western country. But the speculators damaged for a while have recovered their spirits so far as they have gone to raise what effect combination, wealth and intrigue can operate upon men in low circumstances, all perfectly and no in a wilderness, of which number many are ignorant & destitute of any human and pecuniary means; they did attempt to tip what they could not conquer, openly & as odious appellations carry mostly an unfavourable prejudice with it selfe, they did call the lawful settlers, intruders. Upon the lands reverted to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for want of actual settlement; but the appelation cannot bear the talte, with any man, that will impartially investigate the law 3d of April 1792.

(To be Concluded in our next)

Errata made in the correcting of the first part of the parragraph inserted in the last Pittsburgh Gazette. Addresed to the several compagnies of grantees by warrant &c.

At the 17 line first column instead of petit writers read petit meaitre. At the 30th line same column instead of the word prodigious read prodigies 31st line add the word of after the word prodigius, 37th line instead of gratitude read generosity. At the 41st line instead of word read made at the 14th line 2d column instead of land read and at the 68th line 2d column instead of in read on at 70th line 2d column add the word on after it is at the 71st line same column instead of in this after the word answer rerd of their. At the 85th line same column instead of adapted read adopted at the 96th line after the word had add the word not at the 99th line instead of the word oppression read expression at the last line but one add is as the first word of the line.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT *well known Tavern, together with five acres of meadow, two of pasture, stables, half of the garden and spring house formerly occupied by George Catt, about six miles from Pittsburgh, and on the great road to Redstone, the house is well calculated for any kind of business, Store or Tavern, for further particulars enquire of the subscribers on the premises.*

Also on the 7th October next, will be exposed to public sale Horses, Cows, two stills, household furniture and a variety of other articles.

SARAH CATT, } *Admistrs.*
CONRAD CATT, }

September 21st 1796.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE *tract of land containing one hundred and forty acres, situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, a considerable part of it is bottom of the first quality, about 30 or 40 acres of which are cleared, the upland is exceedingly rich, covered with walnut, locus, sugar and spice wood. there are several valuable springs upon the ground, two of which are limestone, nothing need be said in commendation of the land as it is not presumed that any person will purchase without viewing it. The terms of sale &c. will be made known by enquiring of the Printer.*

Pittsburgh Sept. 22d 1769.

THE *subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he carries on the GUNSMITH-MAKING Business in all its branches, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Johnston, Silversmith, where the public may be supplied with any thing in his branch on the shortest notice, having on hand a quantity of well seasoned wood—H has some of the most fashionable Pembroke Tables for sale.*

THOMAS LUKINS.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1796.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted.

WEST LIBERTY.

A New Town,

SITUATE on the state road between Greensburgh in the county of Westmoreland, and Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, about 13 miles from the former and 18 miles from the latter being part of the tract of land lately the property of Samuel Mann; the situation is beautiful & the soil rich, with springs of excellent water, the lots are 60 feet front 181 1-2 back. A plan of said town may be seen with the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and the proprietor on the premises. Terms 20 dollars per lot, one half paid on subscribing the residue in six months; when legal, titles will be made clear of any incumberance whatever. The lots will be drawn the 31 day of Oct. next on the premises.

CALEB STOCKTON.

Came to the plantation of *JOHN M'LURE living in [illegible] township Allegheny county, about the [illegible] of May last, a bay Filly, 2 years old past, a large star in her face, small [illegible] some white on both hind feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take her away.*

Sept. 6, 1796.

THE Members who compose the Westmoreland County TROOP of HORSE are requested to meet for Exercise at Greensburgh, armed and equipped, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENJAMIN LODGE, Captain.

September 6, 1796.

Fellow Citizens of Allegheny County,

THE subscriber offers himself a Candidate at the ensuing Election for the Office of Commissioner, in the room of John Wilkins, Esq.r he therefore requests your approbation and suffrage on that day.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Pittsburgh, September 8, 1796.

Doctor Richard Murray,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him more than three months, to call and settle their respective accounts.

Pittsburgh, August 30, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, two Apprentice Boys, JOHN M'ANULTY, about 20 years of age, and JAMES M'ANULTY, near 19 years of age; they are brothers, and have relations about the waters of the Long run, and the neighbourhood of Byerley's tavern, in Westmoreland county. They are supposed to be concealed in that neighbourhood, or in the Forks of Yough. All persons are hereby warned not to harbour said Apprentices at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentices in any jail so that their master may have them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM DUNNING.

September 6, 1796.

Treasury Department, August 3, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of Townships, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, will be exposed for Sale at Public Vendue in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose.

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged in paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE of the Sections of Townships, or Fractional Parts of Townships, to be Sold at PITTSBURGH, in pursuance of the 6th Section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 18th of May 1796.

No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.
1st RANGE.		
1st Township.		
28	5	65
29	256	95
30	250	75
34	240	90
35 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
19	1	40
20	170	70
21	185	
22	2	30
25	488	80
26 a 27	640	each
28	560	
29	551	60
30	564	
31 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
19	64	
25	640	
26	387	60
27	36	
31 a 32	640	each
33	616	
34	445	20
35	222	50
36	16	20
5th Township.		
6	139	20
12	476	30
17	304	15
18	638	50
23	650	75
24	640	
29	184	
30	640	
35	312	80
36	640	
2d RANGE.		
1st Township		
28		20
34	6	50
3d Township		
24 a 26	640	each
28	499	16
29	640	
31 a 33	640	each
4th Township		
11	26	40
12	397	50
13	51	50
15	27	50
16	259	20
17	524	
18	640	
19	635	
20	584	80
21	636	21
22 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
5	630	
6 a 7	640	each
23 a 25	640	each
27 a 28	640	each
32 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
3	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 5	640	each
6	440	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Township.		
6	640	
8	312	30
11	640	
13 a 14	640	each
19 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d RANGE.		
2d Township.		
14	640	
16	600	
20	557	50
21 a 22	640	each
22	609	
25 a 26	640	each
3d Township.		
2	188	60
10	344	
11	267	
12	152	
14	202	50
15	630	
16 a 18	640	each
19	217	50
20	616	75
21 a 36	640	each
4th Township		
1	170	
2	544	
3	320	
4	4	50
5	120	
6	640	
7	563	
8 a 9	640	each
10	540	80
11	529	70
12 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
8 a 12	640	each
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
25 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
3 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 2	640	each
5 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
24	636	50
29	636	50
30	640	
34	615	
35 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
2	265	60
3 a 6	640	each
7	265	20
8	638	
9 a 12	640	each
13	635	
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 26	640	each
3d Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
13	274	40
22	87	50
23	427	50
24	640	
26	70	
27	396	20
28	634	
29 a 30	640	each
31	18	
32	584	80
33 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
2	180	20
3	430	
4	448	
5	456	
6	464	80
7	250	
8	618	
9 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
17	3	20
18	320	
21	8	50
22	168	40
23	427	
24	640	
27	251	80
28 a 30	640	each
33	58	
34 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
1	220	
2	440	
3	448	
4	456	
5	464	
6	472	
7	349	
8 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d Township.		
1	470	
2	478	
3	486	
4	494	
5	502	
6	510	
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
1	518	
2	526	
3	534	
4	540	
5	548	
6	556	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
1	566	
2	571	40
3	576	
4	585	60
5	593	
6	601	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
11th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
13th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
15th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
30	4	20
36	132	50
2d Township.		
3	35	
4	625	
5 a 6	640	each
9	296	
10 a 11	640	each
14	30	
17 a 18	640	each
19	14	
20	496	
23 a 24	640	each
25	380	
26 a 27	640	each
4th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each

NOTE.

THE quantity of lands in the Fractional Townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Lots reserved by the United States and sold to those formerly sold—The aggregate quantities in the several townships or fractional parts of townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; the quantities in particular lots or sections, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mail from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, and from the borough of Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia, will after the fourteenth day of this present month of August, be carried three times a week in the mail stages [Dispatch] and that it will arrive every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Post Office, and be taken from the Office every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and be delivered at the Post Office in the city, the same evenings.

That all letters intended to be sent by the above mentioned Stages, after that day, will go in the mail, and will be punctually delivered the morning after the arrival of the same at the respective offices.—This arrangement being adopted to accommodate those whose trade and correspondence require frequent opportunities to and from the city, which heretofore they were deprived of when the Post passed but once a week.—The strictest attention will be paid to prevent the transportation of letters in any but that which is agreeable to the laws and ordinances of the United States, where regular Posts are established, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

To prevent persons from acting under the plea of being strangers to the law, the following extract from it is subjoined:

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, other than the Postmaster General or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall be concerned in setting up or maintaining any foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, on any established post road, or any packet boat or other vessel, to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water shall be established by the United States, and shall receive any letter or packet, other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, packet boat or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters, as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any package or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered) every person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars:—*Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

By order of the Postmaster General,

WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. P. M.

AND NOTICE is also given, that the mail from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt will arrive in the same stages every Saturday evening, at the Post Office in Lancaster, and will go on in a stage and four good horses provided for the purpose, every Sunday morning, and return every Wednesday evening, taking the route established by law, which is through Yorktown, Carlisle and Shippensburgh, from whence the mail will go on, on horseback. The mail stage from Lancaster to Shippensburgh, will, in addition to the mail, carry six passengers, and no more, whose fare will be five dollars going, and the same returning, with the usual allowance of baggage. And as the stages from Lancaster to Philadelphia will from and after that day run thro' every day, such passengers as please to avail themselves of a passage in the mail stage from Shippensburgh to Lancaster may proceed on to the city any day in the week excepting Sunday.

The proprietors of this line of Stages entertain a grateful sense of the encouragement they have experienced from a generous public, and as it will be their constant study to be punctual on every occasion, and to furnish good, safe and easy carriages, and sober, attentive, and obliging drivers, they hope for a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
JOHN DUNWOODY,
HUNT DOWNING,
WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, August 11, 1796.

N. B. Newspapers will be carried for subscribers as often as they may be pleased to order in every week.

Just opened and for Sale by

SAMUEL CREIGH,

AT his Store next door to Mr. Wilson's Ferry, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware, which he is determined to sell low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1796.

SUPERFINE [illegible] cubits, [illegible] ges, flannels, [illegible] bed, dimities, [illegible] mens, blue [illegible] pillow fustians, [illegible] rabs, bandana [illegible] sewing silk and [illegible] bombs, black [illegible] of the newest [illegible] handkerchiefs, [illegible] forks, pen and [illegible] cook knives, [illegible] curling irons, [illegible] buttons, white [illegible] and vises, iron [illegible] brass knockers, [illegible] cloak pins, [illegible] horn and ivory [illegible] brass portmanteau [illegible]

Which he is determined to dispose of on reasonable terms— [illegible] respondents with [illegible] fall leaves in Green [illegible] will have a regular [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Aug. [illegible]

TO BE [illegible]

TWO THOUSAND [illegible] tented land in [illegible] state of Virginia, [illegible] above Clark[illegible] fork of the Mo[illegible] These lands were [illegible] tented in 500 acre[illegible] sold either tog[illegible] and on such terms [illegible] trious settlers. The [illegible] two pounds per hu[illegible] at an early period, [illegible] a choice of land in the [illegible] corner trees by the [illegible] appear to be white [illegible] hickory and sugar. [illegible] report says, "The [illegible] timbered and water[illegible] of a good quality, [illegible] miles from Pittsburgh [illegible] it is navigable." [illegible] quality of the soil, which [illegible] circumstance alone, [illegible] lands an object of attention.

For terms apply to [illegible] Esq. Pittsburgh, or the [illegible] Smith's Grove.

ALEXANDER FOSTER.

August 8, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY last night from the Subscriber, living in the borough of York, Pennsylvania, [illegible] QUIN, an indented [illegible] Girl, about twenty years [illegible] about 5 feet high, [illegible] straight, a fair complexion, rather short, and [illegible] She carried off six [illegible] some with blue, [illegible] stripes across the [illegible] ton Gown almost new, [illegible] Sheets, Shifts, [illegible] some Linen and some [illegible] ber yet unknown, [illegible] brella almost new, [illegible] of the articles. [illegible]

She went in company with JAMES WILSON, a Weaver, about 5 [illegible] high, a down look, [illegible] thin visage, dark hair, [illegible] on when he went away [illegible] finer Vest and Breeches, with plated buttons, [illegible] coat, supposed to be [illegible] Whoever takes up the said [illegible] and Robbers, and [illegible] ny Gaol so as they may be [illegible] to justice, shall have [illegible] ward, or Ten Dollars [illegible] them, and if brought [illegible] sonable charges paid by

WILLIAM [illegible]

York, August [illegible]

N. B. Wilson [illegible] ed by Andrew Jo[illegible] the Peace, and a [illegible] it signed by Philip [illegible]

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market [illegible] Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully